## HUNTINGTONIANA

# LETTERS

Relating to the unhappy Difsention non Prevailing

# HOUSEHOLD OF FAITHA

In which all the prominent Circumstances which the

CONTRNTIONALISTS

FAIDHFULLY AND IMPARTIALLY DISPLAYED

THE WHOLE RESPECTIVILLY INSCRISED

To all Persons who are lowers of true Religion, True and Junice; and Contempors of VILLALLY and DECRIC

They fay, just now that there is brewing, Some PROJECT to procure our RUIN; Why truly, I believe the fame,

And that fome SALNTS will come to SHAME,

" Magna eft Veritas et prævakbit."

#### LONDON:

Printed for W. ENCLAND, and to be had of J. SKITH,
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[PRICE ONE PENNY]

# ADVERTISEMENT.

Any article which has Truth for its basis, tending to illustrate this awful controversy, will be duly attended to, by communicating it (post paid) to SMITH's Bookseller Portsmouth Street Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

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Number 2, Will contain the real grounds of the unpleasant matter in dispute; and will be published in a few days.

# GODLY of the HOUSEHOLD of FAIr an

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INDEFATIGABLE in the cause of rauna and justice, I am prompted to publish in this manner, the prominent circumstances rolating to the unhappy contentions, which at present disturb the Household of Faith. Anxious in the cause of true religion—yet totally unconnected with either party of the contentionalists, I feel myself enjoined by an irressible impulse, to seek after and impartially publish, whatever may occur deserving of notice, from both parties engaged in this momentous affair; and to circulate it as generally as possible.

In performing this task, I am persuaded, that I shall render an essential service to religionists in general, who will thereby have an opportunity of appreciating the real merits of as extraordinary a

cafe, as ever came under their notice.

The sensible and judicious labourers in the vineyar, will candidly hear every jota which the accuser and accused have to offer, and when all the evidence is closed, they will sum it up; and after giving it mature reflection, they will pronounce a conscientious Judgement, sounded upon real Fasts and conformant to the dictates of their Reason.

The enthusiastic Bigot and the blind Zealot, regardless of either Truth or Justice; will hastily press torward and suriously judge as prompted by their lamentable and particular prejudices. Reason to these persons must not be mentioned, it being considered by them, as a frightful Monster; the very name of which is sufficient to overwhelm them with terror and di may. From characters of this description who are friends to both the contesting parties,

parties, hothing but abhindity, rathress, and prefumption can be expected; as these are the certain attendants upon a distempered brain, and a disordered imagination under which they labour. Their Judgement as well as their Conscience are not in their own keeping, but are bound fast by him whom they have chosen for their heavenly Pilot, and according as he fleers they fail, regardless whether it be towards the rocks of Spiritual Pride; blafphemous conceit, or the Vortex of destruction. Upon the juggling decision of the FATHER OF LIES, and the WHORE OF BABYLON, these kind of characters are fure to rely; for exclusive of them at ROME, there are plenty of others to be found: For whoever under the colour of religion perpetrates such crimes, as the very HEATHEN WOULD ABHOR AND BE ASHAMED OF; is a Father of Lies. Whoever professes to possess the merits and faving knowledge, appertaining only to an OMNIPOTENT REDEEMER, is a Whore of Babylon, and a deceiver of Mankind; whether their residence be at Rome, PLYMOUTH, LITTLE TITCHFIELD-STREET, or any other part of the World. And whoever is enamoured by their fornications, so as blindly to follow their dictates, and that regardless of the warnings of TRUTH and REASON, are worshippers of the BEAST, gallants of the WHORE, and willing partakers in their curled abominations.

Experience teaches us, that it is possible for the real worshipper to be for a time deceived; for even

SATAN can howl, and grin, and cant, Act both Deceiver, and the Saint.

But the deception will not long continue, for the followers of the Gospel in fincerity and love and not from flavish fear, and false grounded prefumption, will soon discern the charming voice of Him, who preached peace and good-will to all mankind, and strictly enjoined that Holy maxim to be copied by his followers. They will soon recover them-

themselves when seriously reflecting upon the real tenor of that Gofpel which he preached, and which will affuredly enable them always to discover the clopen foot of Satan, notwithstanding he may be even arrayed in the pure Robes of Melchizede BRETHEREN.

That every deceiver may be taken in his own toil, and thereby the TRUTH verified to all Men. is my constant prayer; and without any forester comment or observation, I introduce LETTER the FIRST to your ferious attention: I know many of you have the cause of religion and sustice at heart, and are equally with myself, anxious to detect Villainy and Deceit under whatever garb they may appear. Thine in the Truth. 

do dont our our bar, for or theory Carnaby-Street, Golden-Square.

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hemick or night ferfoully whiching upon the real TAKEN FROM THE SUNDAY REVIEW OF ABBURT 140 will affire the enable their aways to di

am a great lover of order as well as religion, and conceiving your paper to be an impartial one, I beg you will be fo good as to allow me a corner to state what, I think, not only interests the Congregation where I join, but also many others who have Religion and its dictates at heart; and despise as much as they would Satan himself any infult which Christianity might receive, whether from its Ministers or its profesfors.

Having been a follower of the Rev. Mr. Huntington for fome years, I always conceived whilft the word was expounded by him with fuch fluency as would furprize and aftonish, that they were the words of truth, and that the truth which he uttered was inforced by a strict practice, and a conformable deportment agreeable to that which diffinguished Apostolic verity, and made the Christian

Religion fought after and respected,

I cannot tell, however, by what means, but there is a sad falling off somewhere, either our Pastor is felf-willed, obstinacy worldly minded and a false accuser, or elfe his character is most cruelly traduced and ill-spoken of by those of his Congregation who ought to have profited by his Doctrine, rather than have gone about to depreciate and traduce one to whom they were beholden for all the ghostly light which they have received .- I shall not enter into a long preamble upon the business, but state the circumstances as they have come to my knowledge.

A few months fince Mr. H. went into the West, and a Rev. Mr. Wilkinson came to Providence Chapel to preach for him in his absence—the preaching of Mr. W. was forcible, and his manner fo melting, that really I believe there was scarcely a dry eye in the Chapel; and upon enquiry into his

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circumstances we found that the humble man whom we had a right to be hold as a man of God, confidering who fent him, possessed only a small stipend of 60l. per year, which was to maintain a wife and three children. We thought that to fend away a man comfortless who had spoken to us such comfortable things, would be in the highest degree cruel; therefore among us we raifed him the fum of 100l and he went away rejoicing. Conceiving that we had not done ill, when our shepherd returned, the matter was related to him with fatisfaction, but he contrary to all our expectations, vilified us in the pulpit, telling us we had cast our bread upon the water and suffered our own Minister to be indebted 3001. We felt our regret and furprize excited, and upon enquiry we were concerned to find that the' the whole chapel is made over to Mr. Huntignton as his own individual property, and he receives 800l. annually from the profits, thata debt without our knowledge had been incurred; still we were filent, and without further inquiry subscribed him 3001. Unsatisfied by what I must really call condescention, he not only continued to persecute his flock with invectives; but raised a gross slander against the poor man whom he himself had sent, and to whom we gave the 1001. Whether this arose from hatred, malice, or uncharitableness, I do not take upon me to say: but I am very forry to add, that though every testimonial has been obtained of Mr. W.'s rectitude of conduct, Mr. Huntington still presists in traducing him; and in a manner foams against all who dare to oppose his very gross aftertions, which many of us confidering to be unlike a Minister of the Gofpel, are about separating from one who seems, by his present behaviour, to do every thing unbecoming what we hoped to find in Mr. Huntington.

ONE OF THE ONGREGATION.

## LETTER

TO THE

#### REV. MR. WILKINSON.

Grofvenor Square, May 25, 1796:

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Mr.

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MR. WILKINSON,

CANNOT address you as I could wish to do a gospel Minister, until the circumstances which Lam about to relate are cleared up, which were told by Mr. Huntington to Mr. Elvey, and by him to me, which are as follows: Mr. Body would not leave Mr. Huntington, but would be with him wherefoever he was, and on that account, Mr. Huntington told him, that he was quite a cross to him; Mr. Body answered, then you must take it up and wear it; but Mr. Body's fon went into Mr. Huntington's bed-chamber the morning before he came away, and told him you had given your wife the foul difease, and that his mother could prove it; for the, as a confidential person, had nurled your wife; and this it feems has been done fince your marriage, for the first child was healthy and strong; but the two last, their flesh was slimsy, &c. and also before you married, you kept company with three or four, but went to Bristol and married your wife, without communicating your intentions to them. Now I fincerely wish all this may be as false as the devil is malicious, and if so, that the fearcher of hearts may bring fome fignal chaftisement upon those evil instruments; for a highwayman is a far better character; but if on the other hand, you have been permitten to fink into the depths of Satan, I would advise you to give up the ministry and take to your trade; for if you had all knowledge to understand all mysteries, and all faith, so as to remove mountains of unbelief in others, and even to cast out devils, yet I think such

#### HUNTINGTONIANA.

character would do more harm than good, by the ultitude of flumbling blocks which he would caft the way of those whose faces are Zion-ward. If bu were a private character, though innocent of e charges alledged, I would leave them to the dge of all the earth, without using any secular cans; but yours being a public one, ought to be ublicly vindicated and if it was one as near as a tother, or mother, they should be brought to an' pen shame, as a terror to others; for although they not fear God, yet they may fear the emptying their pockets; the law is made for the lawless, . Paul advises believers not to go to law before e unbelievers; but they who can falfely raife ch infernal flanders, are not believers, but deceivs; and if you are innocent, providence has given ou enough to make it manifest to the church, d to a malevolent world. I wish to hear what u have to fay concerning this shocking affair, foon as possible, for I have been very much deeffed ever fince I heard it, which was last night. Mr. Elvey has fet his hand to avow that the avementioned charges were told to him.

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f in uch chaI am your well-wisher,

S. FENTON.

<sup>&</sup>quot; There are fome, who boldly aver,

<sup>&</sup>quot; And fwear a Saint can never err;

<sup>&</sup>quot;And that, let Saints do what they will
"That Saints are Saints and were so still."

#### MRS. WILKINSON'S ANSWER

TO

#### S. FENTON.

My DEAR SIR,

I RECRIVED yesterday, a letter which astonished me; but the Lord made use of you in raising us up, and also listing down, and blessed be his holy name. I find that the devil reigns in London as well as at Dock; I expected something from him; always after a gale of joy and love to the believer, comes a tempest; and I find it must be so, and I rejoice in a great measure in it; for the Lord is a resuge to his people in all times of trouble.

I am very forry to find that Mr. H. should trave post to town with a lying devil. I should have supposed, that as a minister, who has been so many year a mark for men and devils to shoot at, he would have been cautious to have propagated falshood, that was not established by more than a here-say tak to the injury of any man, especially a public man as I have heard him reprove this conduct in others

But to this infamous lie, I am at this time writing under the omniscience of the most high who is a witness to what I affert, that I never had nor know any thing of that disorder\* that you rest to, nor my children, for I beleive you may search the West of England for three siner, healthier in fants; my last child (if possible) is stronger than the first, for it never had a complaint of sive minutes as I know of, since it was born, which is more that we can say of hundreds; as to its sless being slims it is quite the reverse, as it his hard and healthy a any sucking child ever was, for which cause I bless God

\* Venereal Disease.

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od, who is the giver of health and strength. Now he next thing to be answered is Mr. W.'s marriage ith me, which no devil yet can make me doubt ut it was alone of God. Mr. W. when he came Bristol, told me that he had been praying for veral years, that the Lord would give, not only helpmate, but a yoke-fellow; and tried feveral, ut never mentioned marriage to one, till he spoke me; that Mr. Body's daughter he liked very ell, but had no religion that would stand any trial: othing more than cradle religion: that he had not een at their house for near two years, and was free om any person; and added, saying to me, if I ame with him, he could promife me no one thing, ut trials and croffes; I confidered it, and thought, nd left it with my Father, my God, and the fuide of my youth, who had taken me into his mily, and adopted me as his child, before I loft by earthly father; and therefore I was not my own, ut his, and he gave me to another of his children, nd we fit together in heavenly places in Christ efus, and adore the riches of his grace and love; nd while the world oppoles, Satan rages, corrupt ature rising, trials great and many, we, through race divine, are enabled to rejoice in the Lord, nd joy in the God of our Salvation.

As to Mr. E. Body, I leave him, I shall not sue im at the law. I rejoice in the gospel. The mony he dear people of London sent, shall not be stampt ith the devil's paw; no, no; it enables us to ender to all their due, which bleffing the Lord ath made you the instruments of; and may God lthy a h infinitemercy, give a double portion in this vain I blef world, and life everlasting, is the prayer of your God nuch obliged, and very much afflicted, and very

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MARY WILKINSON.

P. S. I re-

May 28th, 1796.

P. S. I received your letter, and will not let my husband have it, as it concerns me; I have an twered it and now shall commit it to the fire; as he shall not be grieved in any measure that I can help.

#### S. FENTON'S LETTER

TO THE

REV. Mr. WILKINSON.

DEAR SIR,

June 2, 1796

HE 25th of last month, I wrote a letter to you, in which I stated the accusations which Mr. Body's fon had brought forth against you, and told them to Mr. Huntington; but it appears b an answer which I received from Mrs. Wilkinson on the 30th, that these charges so alledged by him are concealed from you, that you may not be griev ed, which shews the strength of her affection a you, but it does not clear up the point which your generous benefactors want to be fatisfied in and however awful her protestations are, they d not remove the doubts from their anxious mind and think it is very proper that you should be at quainted with the circumstances, and if you a willing to have it decided in a court of judicature at least to take two or three friends with you w Mr. E. Body, and ask him if he told Mr. Hun tington those things, and whether he will under take to prove them? and fend me word what h fays, figned by the witnesses; for notwithstanding the spirituality of Mrs. W.'s letter, they think the mystery is more deeply enveloped by hiding it from you; but they are determined to fearch it to the bottom, and in gratitude you ought to remove

every scruple which they have had cause to retain. In need not repeat the affertions which I wrote before, as they are similarly stated in a letter from Mr. Huntington to Mr. Body by yesterday's post.

I remain under much concern, until this affair is finally fettled, and am, for Christ's sake,

Your willing fervant,

S. F.

P. S. If the charges alledged against you are not true, you will have no objection to give up the name of the medical gentleman which attends your family, and send his address to me.

REV. MR. HUNTINGTON'S LETTER

MR. FENTON.

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As I understand that you have undertaken to justify and acquit Mr. Wilkinson of the charge laid upon him, and that you are appointed Ambassador to Plymouth upon this business, I think it would be no more than fair if two persons were to go; one that is a friend to me, and one that is a friend to him; and both these persons should be righteous men; for we know sinners love sinners, and hypocrites speak well of salse prophets, and no doubt but unclean persons will love a whoring priest, this hath been seen in many of the pious soltowers of Mr. Burnham. However if this be not granted, let me tell you who was my informer: it was Mr. Edmund Body, Junior, at the Gun-Wharf; and if you ask who informed him

of it, if was Mr. Wilkinson's wife, who was then fuffering under the difease. What I have said is true in this affair; and if you endeavour to prove me a liar, read the letter which is fent from this young man, which is full proof of it. I defire that a vile person may ever be contemned in my eyes, and I defire to honour them that fear the Lord. And I hope Mr. Fenton will not wholly overlook the state of his own conscience; for if he could justify all the whoremongers in the nation, if he is not justified by faith himself, it will profit him nothing, All that I wish or want is, that you act the honest part; if not, I will meet you again in London; and once more after that, and that is at the bar of God, where no righteous person shall be condemned, and where no wicked man shall be justified.

Yours,

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

June 14, 1796, Church-Street, Paddington.

#### LETTER II.

TO THE

## GODLY of the HOUSEHOLD of FAITH.

NUMEROUS SUBSCRIBERS to this PERFORMANCE.

BRETHEREN,

Find myself reduced to the necessity of explaining my motives for being concerned in this performance. I am called upon to do this, by an attack which I have perionally and publicly

fustained, from a Mr. W——Il of George—Court, who is a pious follower of the Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON.

Jealous for the honour of his teacher, and blinded by a prejudiced zeal, bordering upon ferocity; this man has upbraided me as an infamous character, and this in the most opprobious terms: He has also charged me with the wicked intention of wantonly and maliciously endeavouring to depreciate Mr. Huntington's good same, by holding him up as an object of insult and ridicule. Treated with such gross illiberality, and provoked in such a manner, I hope it will not be deemed improper in the present instance to reply to these charges; and also to vindicate my conduct in commencing the Historian of the awful controversy which now shakes the very foundations in Little Titchfield-Street.

Previous to this explanation, I request permisfion solemnly to declare, that I have not the least personal animosity against Mr. Huntington on any account whatever; and surther, that I am actuated in the paths I am now pursuing, solely by the intention of promoting the cause of truth and justice, and the information of the lovers of true re-

ligion, and its concomitant found morality.

It is true, I have sustained much injury from some of the vindictive disciples of Mr. Huntington, but Heaven forbid that I should be so inconsiderate, as to charge one grain of their wickedness to his account: upon the contrary, I acquit him of all concern in my persecution, and I am much deceived if he would not severely reprehend any person, whom he might hear unwarrantably abusing my character. In this opinion I am warranted, especially when I call to my recollection, the character which he himself gave of me upon oath, before the Surrogate in the Ecclesiastical Court of London; in a cause litigating between me and the Legatees of my kinsman the late Mr. Lloyd, who

who was one of the great patrons and supporters of Mr. Huntington, at his first commencement in Providence Chapel. Mr. Huntington then declared, "that he never had the smallest reason to believe me a dishonest man, or to entertain even a doubt of my integrity." Before this circumstance, I had entirely quitted my situation as Chapel Door-keeper, and since I have not had the least connection with him or his church-whatever.

Thus much have I developed for the information. of those restive babblers, whose fanctity and religion, confifts in condemning upon the evil suspicions entertained in their own malicious hearts; any person who withdraws from their communion, or prefumes to differ from them, when they confign all other fects but their own, to ETERNAL DEstruction; and who, if they had it in their power (which Heaven avert) would destroy them from the face of the earth, amidst the murderous yell of stone them ! stone them ! for the wretches are not fit to live!

But to proceed with my reasons for engaging in this affair.

First, I consider many like myself are poor profesfors, and cannot afford the expence attached to the books which have appeared, and are likely to appear, before this controversy is concluded, but who have an equal interest with the rich professors, in being acquainted with the facts upon both fides of the question; which to put them in possession of can't be done by no other method, but that of impartially publishing them, at such a price, that it may be within the reach of almost every person, however humble their condition.

Secondly, Being well aware that a numerous host of professors are mere telebearers, and make it their chief doctrinal point, to run to and fro, from Chapel to Chapel, and from House to House,

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# HUNTINGTONIANA.-Num III.

professors like chast before the wind; to the disgrace not only of themselves as Christians, but to the great danger of sapping the very foundation of the Diving System, of their Lord and Master, and the introduction of immorality and inside lity.

And knowing it is the constant practice of such differencers of religion, to add or diminish to or from any subject according to the dictates of their deceifful hearts; I deemed it necessary to check them in their wicked career, by faithfully transcribing the most material charges and rejoinders of both parties, immediately as they transpired.

Thirdly, Regarding Mr. HUNTINGTON as a fent Minister to preach the Gospet, and Mr. Will-kinson in the same point of view; and being convinced if they were such in the end the spirit must infalliably witness with the Spirit, thereby proving them both men of GOD and immediately under his divine influence; which could not fail to reconcile them to each other not withstanding the devilish strife now separating them; I was happy in this opportunity of bringing them, both to be tried by the FIRE of public enquiry; which scarcely never fails to purify the pure metal, from the dross, and to unfold all mysteries.

Fourthly, Considering that if one or both should be reapers of SATAN's harvest, it could not be long concealed, for the lying spirit would soon betray itself, and be visible to those whose eyes are opened, and who can distinguish crast and deceil, from the pure manna of the Gospel of life, and the light of Reason: And to enable them to do this great thing, it was necessary some persons should patiently listen to all, that both sides of the contentionalists had to offer, and then faithfully report the evidence to the TRIBUNAL of those who thereby

fear the Lord in fincerity and truth, who would thereby be enabled, impartially to decide between

accuser and accused.

Bretheren, Thefe are my realons for interfering in this serious affair, I call it smous, for furely is is of importance to know, the real complection of MEN who have long blazoned as frining lights in the counts of the Household of Faith, It is time for the heirs of the HEAVENLY KINGDOM to "try the spirits, and see whether they be of " Gop;" when they hear some of the most fair ritual men to outword appearance charging each other with the commission of such harried drimes as harrows up the very fouls of them, who protend to no pirituality whatever, and who of course are infidels and unbelievers. If flocks and flones are moved, why not animated substances? Let usitry them, let us do justice; if we find them innocent let us rejoice; but if we find them guilty, let us hold them up to the world.

45 As: hypocrites, and what is worfe,

The foorn of men, and God's eternal curfe,"

If I may presume to judge from the extensive sale of this small matter, a blessing has been given to my endeavours; which justifies my conscience in the part that I have taken, notwithstanding what Mr. WORHALL or any other bigotted clamqurist may denounce or threaten, "in the mighty mad" of their rage" to the contrary.

Thine in the truth,

Carnaby Street.

W. E.

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TO THE

EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY REVIEW.

drift when I discovered at the head of one of your

rolumns the word HUNTINGTONIANA, I felt myself rather disturbed, lest the memory of a late very worthy and venerable Countess was to be facrificed to the caprice of some ill-natured individual, who might rejoice in depreciating, what was not in his power to amend.

My anxiety foon subsided, however, upon sinding that the internal part of that gigantic diffecter of religious opinions, W. Huntington, was to be anatomised; and, that he who had been the porcupine, the adder, the cockatrice of Religion, was himself to be tried even as by fire, and to see how he himself would be found to weigh in the

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I am forry that the letter fent by one of his friends, in his vindication, testifies much against him; for whatever is uncharitable, and unchriftian-like, may be discovered in that letter. I therefore made enquiry concerning the facts mentioned in the first letter published in your paper, and find not only how justiy the censure was directed, but also that this very reverend coalheaver outdoes all his former outdoings, and has ablortutely divided his Congregation, by disposing of new tickets for the pews, and expelling a part of this Congregation to feek the gospel at random! And yet this is the very congregation who, in an unguardedmoment, have invelted him with a power to drive them from the place of worthin them felves have been at the expense of erecting, and compelling them to go into the fields to hear Mr. Wilkinson, who is now in town, and who I trust will not be long ere he meets, a festlement to curb the dragon, who vomits only the foam of tancor, envy, and diabolical disposition. Now it is to be hoped, will be repaid his ungrateful and shameful conduct to Dr. Ryland, and the late Mr. Woodgate; for he that hath no guard upon his own tongue, is like a City without Walls, &c.

I am.

# A CORRESPONDENT.

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South Audley-street, Aug. 15, 1796.

TO THE

### EDITOR OF HUNTINGTONIANA.

Mr. ENGLAND,

IN your fecond number I observe a scandalous letter addressed by William Huntington to Mr. Fenton. I term the said letter scandalous, for I consider repeating the old grievances of a repenting sinner, who is a minister of the gospel, as highly scandalous.

The fact I allude to respects the Rev. Mr BurnHAM\*, who some years since, in a warfare between the flesh and spirit, in which the former got
the better, when the outward man being lest to
himself, unfortunately sell into the depths of sin,
where he continued for a period; but the face of
a merciful Saviour again turning towards him, he
was quickly raised to proclaim the infinity of his
deliverer's mercy and love.

As a person acquainted with the mysteries of salvation, I ask you, can W. HUNTINGTON as a Christian, and a preacher to Christians, be justified by that gospel which he teaches in wantonly reproaching a finner with his past errors?

A merciful Gon has graciously raised a contrite finner; is there any thing in this novel to believ-

Vide page 13,

of a REDBEMER's mercy to the worst of finners, and that HE will blot their sins from HIS remembrance; and though they be as red as fearlet, that they shall be washed as white as fnow? Then why is the same man more vindictive and unmercisful than the God of MERCY, the benevolent forgiver of the contrite evil doer? It is well known Huntington takes the appellation of S. S. or Sinner Saved; a glorious distinction, and presente to all earthly titles whatever; but does it belong to him alone? Heaven forbid! I hope there are millions who have

equal pretentions to it with himfelf.

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Suppose Sir, I was so indifcreet as to call DAVID and SOLOMON murderers and whoring professors: PETER a blasphemous lying professor; and even HUNTINGTON a whoremongering professor, and a seducer from the paths of virtue of an innecent young Dinah; what would be your answer, for you could not literally deny the charges against either? I know you would talk to me of original fin; the wickedness of the heart, and the perverseness of human nature. You would also tell me of the purification from fin by the operation and influence of mercy from the throne of grace, and with a laudable enthusiam, you would dwell upon the mercies of the CREATOR, manifested to the worst of offenders. You would ascribe it a lasting memoir of his love to the worst of repenting sinners, that fuch examples of mercy were upon record. would declare that finners never need despair, when they remember that DAVID the adulterer and murderer: SOLOMON the luxurious, lascivious, and even idolatrous: PETER the blasphemer, the liar. and the denier of the LORD of life: HUNTINGTON, the fornicator, and the seducer of the innocent female\*, all were enabled by grace to repent of their

<sup>\*</sup> Some of his literary performance.

benious fins, and by the love of a precious SA-

VIOUR were justified in mis father's fight.

Such would be the manner in which you would answer me; then does not the same reasoning apply to William Huntington, when vindictively calling to remembrance the past errors of that contrite

finner, Mr. Burnham?

The way in which this has been done also merits confideration; Huntington in the moment when his heart was fwollen with jealoufy and malicious fatire against Mr. Fenton, without any previous provocation, with one stroke of his infalliable pen, milcheviously dashes Mr. Burnham into public notice, and holds him and some of his followers up in terrorem, as an example to caution fenton from becoming the defender of a "whoring prieft." Good God! Sir, should it be the practice of a Christian whenever his temper is russled, thus to give vent to his rage and malignantly repeat the palt errors of repenting finners? If fuch conduct is justifiable, who can appreciate the melancholy consequences which will arise from it? or when and where must it end?

It will not only tend to fill the mouths of the carnal minded, and the scoffers at sacred things, but such vindictive tyranny will tend to depress the

everlasting gofpel itself.

In this affair I am decidedly of opinion, that the reverend Sinner Saved has suffered his passion to get the better of his reason; and has not only acted unbecoming a minister, but even derogatory to the very essence and nature of that gospel, which he so prositably expounds.

The malignancy of his deportment to Burnham, can only be equalled by the awful, yet ill-timed reports which he has circulated of Wilkinson. By no means a friend of the latter, whose face I ne-

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ver beheld; yet a determined advocate for justice;
I prefume to contend, that. Huntington has manifelded great imprudence, in exhibiting such atroscious charges against Wilkinson, upon so slenden a foundation.

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The moral character of a goffel minister is him chief dependance; no person will receive histadu monition, that has the least doubt of his rectifudes of conduct. Take his character away and perhaps you ruin him for ever. How careful then hould perions be, when they circulate reports projudicial to ministers; and how reprehensible is the conduct of those who are industrious to defame ministers upon weak grounds. What would fociety think of a man who upon the flightefl cause of offence op jealoufy; prefumes to ruin his neighbour and dellroys his family and establishment? Doubtless they would justly stigmatife and punish him as a monster, and an enemy to the Hieman race. What then must religious locialists think of a man, who preaches under the character of an amba hadon of truth; and who upon the transient report of a chattering boy comes forth and charges a brother preacher, with the most abominable crimes, the confequence of which, for ought he knew would configure runn the preacher, his wife and innocent family ? Surely! reasonable belervers and even unreasonable instable must consider such a person a malignant, vinditive, and mischevious character; meriting the most severel chastisement.

I am stimulated thus to animadvert upon the conduct of Huntington towards Wilkinson, from the enquiry which I have made into the merits of the charges adduced by the former against the latter; which I have well considered; and upon the principles of justice I think I am warranted in afferting, that there is not the least matter of fast proved, that will warrant any reasonable person to criminate Wilkinson.

I'know

I know Huntington, and many of his Furiof's maintains the contrary, but of this I am regardless for the more accusers criminate an ecoused without producing facts to substantiate their accusations; the more I am certain of their vindictive intentions; and the more I deem the accused innocent and en-

titled to protection.

It is a principle founded upon justice and which is scrupulously acted upon in most civilized countries; never to declare the guilt of an accused until fairly established, nor to condemn upon mere suspicion; and shall those who pretend to be superabundantly enlightened! to have their names enrolled in the Book of Life! and to be initiated in the mysteries of the God of mercy and justice! be behind hand with the heathen in the practice of

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those godlike attributes?

If there are persons who profess themselves of a Superior order to the generality of Christians, that act to unjust a part, Oh! my foul come not into their affembly: And, Oh! Englishen rejoice, that such fanatics bear no spiritual rule over your consciences; and if you value your safety, be upon your guard lest they artain the high places? for, if that unfortuate period should arrive, the innocent affuredly will be confounded with the guilty, and the shield of Virtue will no longer protect the possessor from ignonimous destruction. This Mr. Editor, is part of my opinion of Mr. Huntington's recent conduct to Messrs. Burnham and Wilkinson, and if it merits a place in your laudable undertaking, I shall not repine at sarificing an hour in writing to you upon the subject.

Equally anxious in the Truth,

A REASONABLE MAN.

Fermyn-Street, Sept. 17.

(To be continued.)

## HUNTINGTONIAN A.-Num. IV.

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REV. Mr. WILKINSON'S ANSWER

TOPPORT

S. FENTON.

Vide Page 12.

DEAR SIR,

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Am exceedingly forry any thing should arife to diffress the feelings of my generous friends in London. If a word of testimony from me would produce any good effect, I can affure them, before the Searcher of all hearts, that I never was in the habit of keeping a whore either before or after marriage. Through infinite Mercy, my dearest wife was never afflicted with any bad disorder, much less any bad disorder from me; and the children which God hath given us I believe, are as healthy as any infants in the kingdom. Young Mr. B has just been with me, and fays his mother denies now what she before afferted. I am much grieved for this family, that they should be duped by the devil to bring forth such falsehood. what is it fuspicion, and envy, with two or three half words, will not produce? I discover in this business a long-held bad temper relating to my conduct to the daughter; conduct they effect vile, but fuch as I account honourable and praifeworthy. What you advise with respect to the medical gentleman would be readily complied with, did I not suppose you would obtain more satisfaction if a line was directed to him by some friend in town. A letter for Mr. Little, Surgeon, St. Aubun-street, Dock, would receive a speedy aniwer.

I expected some sharp conflict from what was felt and occurred in London. The truth is veri-

fied to. No crofs no crown. Left I should be exalted above measure, the thorn in the flesh. I hope it is for some greatuse; to constrain me through love divine to call mightily upon the Lord for his directing and supporting goodness. Satan's fiery darts must fly about, or there will be no work for prayer, faith, and patience. I suppose the people of Providence are faying, "The teacher a deceiv-We were deluded, &c. &c." Be this as it may; I had no hand in coming, nor did I preach in my own name, nor did I attempt to influence by flattery or error. The work was of God, and what is now doing I believe will terminate in his praise, and my advantage. I shall write, God willing, to Mr. Stephenson by the next post. Yours, dear Sir,

JOHN WILKINSON.

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Dock, June 6, 1796.

P. S. Mr. Little is the only perion that ever attended my wife in Dock. Through great goodness I have not been attended upon by any medical gentleman for better than twenty years past.

#### S. FENTON'S LETTER,

TO

#### MR. LITTLE,

APOTHECARY, PLYMOUTH-DOCK.

SIR,

HERE has been a report propagated in London, which originated at the Dock, that the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson has given his wife the foul disease; which rumour has very much distressed the minds of a great number of the advocates for the truth in this metropolis; and as Mr. Wilkinson

fon fays you are the only person that ever attended his family, a line expressing what you know about this affair will be very acceptable to them, and much oblige,

Your very humble servant,

S. FENTON.

No. 23, Par Street, Grosvenor-Square. June 17, 1796.

MR. LITTLE'S ANSWER
TO S. FENTON.

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address you on the subject of your enquiry concerning the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. I have attended Mrs. Wilkinson in child-birth of three children, and during her last lying-in, and some time previous to it, she was confined by a very severe rheumatic sever, which terminated in an affection of the joint of the knee, which threatened a permanent lameness, and, though several months since, she is hardly yet recovered from it.

I never have been consulted upon any such occasion as you mention, nor have I the most distant reason to suspect she has ever been under any other medical-person. The report I consider to have been propagated from some dark design; and I sound that opinion upon the attentive and solicitous manner in which Mr. Wilkinson, as a husband and a father, has, as far as my knowledge extends, conducted himself towards' both his wife

and children.

If the account which I have related, both with honesty and candour, shall serve to rescue the character which has been aspersed, I shall consider the opportunity of doing it as a happy moment of my life.

I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant, Dock, June 22, 1796. D. LITTLE Mr. ENGLAND.

By inferting the following you will oblige your humble fervant,

A REASONABLE MAN

Jermyn Street, Sept. 28, 1796.

#### THE ISHMAELITE PREACHER.

THERE is a man that in his fury,
To hell fent RYLAND and De FLEURY;
Hand over head with rapid speed,
For diffring from him in his creed:
And will allow on no pretence
GWYNNEP a grain of common sense;
For impudence is not at loss
To vilify old Father Joss.

A SAINT commanding by his nod Darts from the "naked bow of GOD;" And shows them with the greatest ease. At whom and wherefo'er he please. AT any time can closely shave, TIM PRIESTLEY, for an arrant knave: And with two twifts of ugly wry mouth, Wound CHARACTERS as far as Plymouth: Bring them to town and there dispatch 'em, As Taylors fleas whene'er thy catch 'em. HE, in the catalogue of evil, Plays Hocus Pocus like the DEVIL; PRIESTS, FATHERS, BISHOPS, fends pell mell. To broil upon the coals of hell; And like a Cook is always boafling, How dev'lish well they stand the roasting. BISHOPS he fays, should not exist, Since they of popish rags confist; As for lords, and dukes and gentry,

He'd rather see a Tinker's entry,
Into his undefil'd SANCTORUM,
And would treat him, with more decorum;
More Godly hope to him subscribe,
Than to all the tinsell'd tribe.
THAT church of England and Rome.

" Is one step up, and one step down;" Both Antichristian and agreed, In perfecuting the heavenly feed. The church's prayers is fit for fools, And is but a " popilh cheft of tools;" All this he has a warrant for, As JESUS CHRIST'S Ambafador. Loud and oft' you'll hear him rant, Equal in zeal to good DURANT; That the gospel is his barrier, And himfelf a gospel warrior: Another MICHAEL devils to fell. Or kick JOHN WESTLEY into hell. WESTLEY! the wretch who had no grace In hell, now has a howling place! Au infidel, worse than the lurks! Crying, shew me thy faith by works; WESTLEY! who, his long life did bawl, That CHRIST " died for finners all' The heretic, and to be brief, Next to JUDAs, the greatest thief; And as damned a deceiver. As e er fedued a believer. THIS MAN will prove that the elect Of CHRIST, are one peculiar feet;

Of CHRIST, are one peculiar feet; Engroffing wholly all falvation, And all bombproof to reprobation; And that this highly favoured few, Are gathered in his table pew.

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Further affirms, good Mister Knight, To be in porrige a chip downright; " A worthy man, but very flow " At giving SATAN the knockdown blow;" This KNAGHT alone he fails to goad, But pity the rest in Tot'nam Road. For them he damns, not one but all, Like a bold true blue original. IF You this worthy man would meet, Go HUNT for him in Titchfield-ftreet; And if the fermon should be over, Enquire particulars of TALL GOVER, The Cobler; who is very famous, And in his way no ignoramous; And be affured this Godly Don, Will well bespatter WILKINSON. Should GOVER, fir, be gone to Zion, Another friend you may rely on, One that devoutly loves the Lord, By some, named Mistress RUTHERFORD: The LORD The loves, is Parlon SACK, + Who took from her broad shouldered back! A heavy weight of carnal stuff, And fent off the devil in a huff; Running postbaste like LITTLE TUFF. On each of these you may depend, For a true narrative my friend, Of this lawless linke woolse brother, " Half of one, Order half another, " A creature of amphibious nature, .. On land a beaft, a fifh in water." " That always preys on grace, or fee,

+ Once the appellation of Mr. Huntington.

• A certain amourous and moveable clerical character.

" A sheep without, a wolf within."

#### TO the EDITOR of the SUNDAY REVIEW.

el on account cit

SIR.

have lately been enquired of by feveral people if I had feen a paragraph inferted in your REVIEW of the 24th, of August, relating to Mr. Huntington and his conduct towards Mr Wilkinfon of Plymouth; my answer has always been in the negative, but about halfe an hour ago, at a friend's house, I promiseuously took up an old REVIEW, in which was the very paragraph I had been so often referred to; the contents of which are so glaringly false, and the facts alluded to so wickedly misrepresented, that encouraged by your declaration of a readiness to infert what might be offered on either fide, I determined to fend you a very fhort refutation of that calumny, which has been propagated through the medium of your Paper; against the most enlightened, the best instructed, and the most successful Minister of the Everlasting Gofpel, which now remains in this kingdom.

First, let those who know any thing of the mysteries of God, consider the ignorance of the writer of that paper in heavenly things; he says, "for some years he conceived that Mr. H. preached the words of truth; but now acknowledges himself an

infidel."

In the next place, he fays "there is a falling off fomewhere; either it must be the pastor's fault or the congregation's:" It is neither the one nor the other; it is the fault of a part, and but a very small part, of the congregation, whom the Devil has stirred up to persecute, reproach, and revise the Lord's servant, while they extol and lavish their praises, without bounds, on him, whom there is too much reason to believe is but a minister of Satan, and a deceitful worker. I take now upon me to decide this most important point:—this much is certain, that Mr. W. is a very suspicious character; that he divided

+ Vide No. 1: Page 6.

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divided the church under that venerable man Mr. Kinfman; that afterwards his congregation fub-divided on account of reports against his moral character; and that he has now left Plymouth, because those who best knew him there, will not support him any longer. Is this the man the world

prefers?-The world will love its own.

Well it may be asked,—but what has Mr. H. done?—Being at a friend's house in Plymouth, Me. H. was representing to the company how heinous a crime it was for one man to countenance another man's fins. Mr. Body, jun. was deeply affected with a fense of guilt upon this head, knowing that he had committed this very fin. When the company had retired to bed, Mr. B. went into the room where Mr. H. was alone, and told him how diftreffed he was on account of having committed that fin; that he knew W --- n had done so and so, mentioning a variety of particulars; and that he had endeavoured to keep it secret from his father, who was the chief supporter of the place; and that hoping God had forgiven him, he continued to hear him as usual, Mr. Huntington hearing all these -n was exceedingly grieved:-Says things of Whe to himself: " I am reputed to be an Antinomian in London, and now I have been down here preaching to a congregation of little better than professed Antinomianas. What will professors fay? how will God's holy name be blasphemed?"— With these reflections he set off to town, not know. ing any thing of a collection for Mr. W.; not knowing that any one was particularly partial to him, more than to any other Minister of the Gospel. When he returned home he was told how M. W. had been received—what had been done for him that the congregation had collected him 1171. This increased his affliction.—" Is it possible, (fays he) the congregation I have been preaching to for

( To be continued )

fo many years, could have been fo deceived! will they, as it were, put out their own eyes, and give it to a rank Antinomian!-Do they prefer the doctrines of Antinomianism to the pure doctrines of the Gospel of Christ? Have I been preaching fo long time in vain, if it be yet in vain!"-With these reflections his foul was troubled; and it is reasonable to suppose he was vexed with this thought, that they should be so ready to communicate to an imposter while they labour under the natural load of a debt upon their own chapel.

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As to the man having 1171. I am fully perfuaded, if he had got 517l. Mr. Huntington would have rejoiced, had he believed the man to be a faithful ambassador of Christ and in need of it. As to Mr. Huntington's income, at present it is liberal and comfortable; it is well known he has suffered extreme poverty and indigence; the Lord has wonderfully appeared for him, and his income has gradually increased; he has had a large family to support, and has at this moment. believe the boafted 800l. a year is reduced, by necessary expences, to between 500 and 600l. His liberality is known to many, and acknowledged by few—he has more enemies than most men ever had, and, I believe, chiefly for the truth's

Thus, Sir, I have fent you a few particulars, sufficient, I think, to refute the calumnious reports spread against him. I have no doubt of being able to refute every wicked charge they ay against him; but forbears to say any thing more at present, being willing to take the hint,

of not making my paragraph too long.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant, A Member of MrH's Church.

### HUNTINGTONIANA

To the EDITOR of the SUNDAY REVIEW.

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SIR,

IT has been somewhere observed, that "no man is so much a fool, as not to have wit enough some times to be a knave; nor any so cunning a knave as not to have the weakness some times to play the fool; because the eagerness of a knave, maketh him often as catchable as ignorance maketh a fool; and there is not so pleasant a quarry, as a knave taken in a net of his own making. This is not only evident in the moral, but in the religious world.

I have often heard of a certain coal-heaving Preacher who bears two names, one of which being of the earthly property, and used when he laboured in the PIT, we forbear to mention;—the other corresponding to divine spirituality, and as the himself has testified being given to him by revelation, we certainly have a right to declare, is HUNTINGTON. The origin and conduct of this HUNTINGTON, are fimilar to those of Ishmael; and as that base born offspring of a Canaanitish, bond-woman, set his face against every man, so this spiritualized Ishmael has fet his face against all professions except his own, and denounced the most horrid anathemas against every one that differed from him in opinion. Having acquired, by habit, all the necessary affurance by which he might rife in the estimation of the benevolent and unthinking, he ventured at Apostle-Thip; the simplicity of his congregation put them off their guard, and his knavery passed unsuspected.

As all the Apostles had supernatural powers given them, this humble imitator had also his supposed divine interferences, so that if he wanted a pair of breeches extraordinary he only asked above (according to his own expression) which we have

a right to imagine the pulpit, and he was fure to have

it, without money and without price " . !

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Like the ancient Bishops of Rome his assumed humility gained him such poffessions and power, that keeping pace with them, his arrogance equalled their's; and, with a fortune of nearly one THOUsan p pounds per annum, he assumed the privilege of Antichrift; he began now to lay about him curses to such a degree, that no congregation was free from his damnation. Many a flock has he icattered; many a good minister has he separated from the church, and left that church to feek anew the doctrines of which he had deprived it. The members of his ownflock were duped by his cunning or harraffed by his threats; so that they implicitly obeyed his mandates lest they might incur his malediffions.—Shall we fay that even the POOR'S BOX. has been purloined of the Sacrament money, and the well-intentioned contents feized to support a gorged appetite, already over grown and distended by the tribute constantly demanded of a complying and generous people, and that one of the members was ultimately excomunicated for the discovery of an act to base and facriligious; surely himself must have been lost to that evangelical passage, "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth unto the Lord."

His pleasure also intervening, an Apostolic march to the West was lately undertaken, and a deserving minister of the gospel supplied his place in such an effectual way, that the congregation, subscribed and relieved the necessities of the poor man. The rich apostle returns, and from his pulpit denounces vengeanceagainst the congregation for their charity when he was 300l. in debt for the chapel which this unthinking people had previously made over to him as a freehold—they however subscribe even this 300l.—and he instead of viewing the gift as it was intended, receives it with fullennels, and abuses the poor man who had been relieved—indeed he

· See the Bank of Faith, &c,

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traduce.

fraduces him in the tenderest part, and though every testimonial is obtained of the other minister negrity, this modern Annichrist, willfully blinded, continues his wicked stander; and although and it has been satisfactory proved, that the other minister does not deserve a single censure, yet this very mild, this very humble, this very christian-like and truly charitable Paston—from his pulpit—hopes that the devil will soon gather in his own harvest!!—meaning his opponent in the congregation.

Whether this is likely to be the case or not in every particular, I do not take upon me immediately to say; but this I can assure you, that the bread which he dealt out to others is likely to be distributed to him again-for the congregation has separated—and whether the Devil will gather his harvest out of the Frehold Estate in Little Titchfeld Street, or from the hired apartment in Tottenham

Street, time only can show.

I will not take up too much of your Paper, but conclude, that "A proud man has no God; an "envious man no neighbour; and an angry man hath not himfelf."

Grosvenor-square, Aug. 20, 1796. Тиворильця.

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To the EDITOR of the SUNDAY REVIEW.

SIR

The interest which you seem to take on Mr. H.'s side of the question in your presace of last Sunday, argues much against the impartiality which you promised; therefore I am doubtful whether an admission will be given to any essay which may elucidate a business restecting on whatever

whatever constitutes religion and moral rectifude. However I have rilqued a Letter, hoping at least that you, upon confideration, will give it an infertion. The Letter which was figned by a Member of Mr. H.'s church tappears to me and manyothers. to have a very near acquaintance indeed with Mr. H. himself; for who is it that can tell what a man would think except he were very intimate indeed. I therefore realonably conclude that Letter to have had its birth in the very closet of Mr. H.; and although he has vented unreferved compliments on himself, at the expence of much virulence towards Mr. Wilkinson, there is enough to discover much rancor, much uncharitableness. and, I am forry to add, much felf-interest. Whether Mr. H. possesses 800l. or 600l. per anum is a matter of indifference, any further than that he should be taught liberality, and not obstinately to oppose the doctrines of Truth, contrary to every precept which the Gospel teacheth. To evince how far prejudice and illiberality may be carried, I request you to infert a letter from Mrs. Wilkinson\*, in answer to Mr. Fenton, the gentleman, of whole bounty Mr. W. had partook, and who upon the calumny being fo industriously circulated, was anxious to have the strict truth to appear.

Grofvenor-fquare, Sept. 14, 1796.

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THEPOHILUS:

To the EDITOR of the SUNDAY REVIEW.

SIR

If the Huntingtonian controversy turned solely on the merits or demerits of the parties implicated, they might, without injury to the dignity of the cause, be fafely left to settle it themselves.

4 Vide Page 38.

\* Vide Page 10:

The dialectic Shibbolath, the violence of recrimination, which distinguish the disputants in this cause, leave little room to doubt that in ignorance and acrimony, they are tolerably pitted. While however, they deliver their strictures on each other, in that unintelligible jargon with which we have been nauseated, it is impossible the public can enter into the real merits of the dispute. Will you then, Sir, permit a neutral pen, uninfluenced by party attachments, to review the grounds and progress of this most extraordinary Your compliance with this request, controverly. will, at least afford your readers such a statement of the case as may stand some chance of being understood.

The grounds of the Huntingtonian controverly, when divested of all extraneous matter, is shortly this. Mr. H. upon the pretended authority of a young man at Plymouth, charges Mr. W. a paltor of the same place, with having communicated to his wife, and entailed on his children, a difease which decency forbids me to name. Mr. W. denies the charge, and in proof of his innocence, appeals to the testimony of a professional gentleman who had attended his wife in her labours, and who knew the state of his children's health. This appeal produced a certificate at once fatisfactory and decifive, pronouncing the charge falfe in all its parts. Here the evidence closes, and leaves the SINNER SAVED\* in full possession of the character of a false, wicked, and malicious calumniator. To what possible motive, it may be asked, can an action of such deliberate baseness be attributed? The answer to this question, will exhibit the fecond part of this diabolical drama.

While Mr. H. was preaching at Plymouth, Mr.

S. S. the initials of SINNER SAVED, the motto which graces the title page of his books and the front of his Chapel.

Vide Page 27.

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W. was employed to officiate in his flead at London. The congregation in London were fo enreptured with the superior gifts of this stranger, (whether right or wrong in their taffe is nothing to the question) that Mr, H. by comparison funk confiderably in their esteem. In addition to his distinguished talents, Mr. W. had a large family, and had also the missortune to be poor. Affected with his fituation and circumftances, and as fome remuneration for "the tears of joy," (as Fenton expresses it) which his powerful eloquence drew from the eyes of the congregation, they made him a present of 1101.—Here christian reader let us paule together. You have now before you the causes of provocation given to the SINNER SAVED. Mr. W. rivalled him in popularity, and almost robbed him of his cash. Envy and avarice, therefore prompted him to do a deed, which for malignity of motive, and cruelty of intention, is perhaps unparalelled in the annals of human turpitude. Paffive as Mr. H's congregation have long been in the imperious decrees of their ruling Pontiff, this transaction has at last opened their eyes to his fallibility, and produced a schism in his church which has shook the very pillars of PROVIDENCE T.

Sir, the letter in your paper of Sept, 11, carries with it the strongest internal evidence, of its being the composition of Mr. H. The one you formerly inserted with his signature annexed is scarcely better ascertained—" his speech betrayeth him." Admitting then, my conjecture right, do but obferve the modest description he gives of himself, in being only "THE ABLEST MINISTER OF HIS "AGE."—I protest to you, Sir, I feel for the interests of religion, when I say, that combining his practice with his preaching, it may be fairly

<sup>†</sup> The title he has chosen to give his Chapel.

<sup>\*</sup> Vide page 33.

questioned, whether he has not contributed more to the propagation of Deism by his vices and abfurdities, than Thomas Paine.—If the most confummate ignorance of even his mother-tongue.—

If the most shameful vulgarity of expression—If the most contemptible ribaldry in the pulpit can make him "the ablest Minister of his age," he is fully entitled to the high distinction.—Where now are the high rewards due to piety and learning, when such a man as this can announce to the world the enjoyment of 800l. per year regular income?—A man, who to the manners of a mountebank, unites the malignity of an assassing and who burlesques the bible with as little ceremony, as he libels common sense.

I expected ere this time an exculpatory publication, and I held myself in reserve for a reply; but being disappointed in that hope, I am willing in the farther eludication of this controversy (with your permission) to correspond with the public through the medium of your paper; to which if you consent, this may be considered as only an

introductory address.

CALVIN.

consistent with the EDIIOR's professed impartiality he has deemed it expedient to publish a literal copy of the following Letter. Neither presuming to hazard any thing like comment, upon this well written communication, or to point out the peculiar beauties and detects in it; the EDITOR kindly effers one piece of advice to the learned writer; which is, not to indulge in future that arch prapensity he seems to entertain for ridicule; and the next time he writes, to address the Editor by the plain appellation of Mister, and not by that of "The Reverend Doctor." as the Editor has not the least pretention to such an honourable distinction.

DEFENCE

## DEFENCE of the Rev. W. HUNTINGTON.

BY HIS

#### ORATORICAL DEPENDER.

AT THE

#### WESTMINSTER FORUM.

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A S I understand you are the editor of Huntingtonia; I beg permission to have the followperence of Mr. Huntington inserted.

Mr. Huntington is charged with vilifying the character of Mr. Wilkinson, and in your publication he is most warmly attacked upon this account.

I stand, Sir, totally unconnected with either party, I am no bigot or enemy of Mr. Huntington's: I am no bigot or enemy of Mr. Wilkinson's, consequently as an impartial bye-stander am the best judge.

That the conduct of Mr. Huntington is highly reprehensible, his best friends must admit, though he is still propt up like a tottering fabric by New Locs or new pretended friends: I should admire them if in the integrity of their minds, they would show him his errors, but they are devoid of integrity and still maintaing their ground for interesting purposes, keep on his blind side.

Most men are fond of slattery!!! It is in the nature of man to be pleased with himself, but when sycophants surround a man of a credulous disposition, every possible allowance should be made. Upon these grounds, Sir, I would defend Mr. Huntington; and instead of making him the fort of iniquity, my cannon shall be directed against those visely of all characters: Flatterers!!!

THE

THE CORRUPTION OF GOVERNMENT IS NOT IN THE KING, it is in his creatures; the nature of his Majesty is harmless and inoffensive!!! He would not care for war or bloodshed, if he could rest easy, and would be glad to ease the burthers of his people; but being falsely persuaded, he acts rather contrary to

their wishes!!!

Mr. Huntington is peculiarly fituated; he has been raised to the highest pinnacle of praise, and a man thus exalted from the lowest degree, cannot according to the passions of nature; but feel himself something of consequence and above wearing a curb. It requires a mind of the greatest purity; the greatest philosophy; and the utmost share of sentiment and religion to soar above the little meannesses of nature! But I will leave to Mr. Huntington's rancorous enemies the task of discovering his faults and proceed.

One allowance, Sir, I have already made for Mr. Huntington, namely, his extreme credulity. A man cannot help the imperfections of his mind! "The best men are but men at the best." Mr. Huntington himself is an enemy to the IDEA of infallibility in man; and let his accusers who can prove themselves faultless "Cast the first stone!"

The conduct of Mr. Huntington towards Mr. Wilkinson, proceeds from the same cause. You are acquainted with the origin of the affair, therefore a repetition of it would be needless; and credulity appears to me to have been the bane of Mr. Huntington's happiness during his term of serving as a spiritual preacher.

But I should be glad to know, Sir; upon what grounds you can vindicate Mr. Wilkinson, so as

to clear his character from these charges?

There is undoubtedly fomething at the bottom. The fecret is not unravelled.—The difficulty not explored.—The question of guilt or inneence has

not been properly enquired into, nor the fubjet!

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If Mr. Wilkinson is Innocent why does he not affert that Innocence.? Surely a Man would clear himself of a Charge so horrid in its nature. But why clear himself before he is proved Guilty? is a Question that would be started in reply. I answer, Sir, that the very affertion, True or False; should make a Man endeavour to keep his character pure and unfullied;! and without the Question being put to him, he should affert his Innocence.

I do not say he is Guilty, but I will not be fatisfied, unless he clears up a matter of so much consequence; for such a stigma upon a man who professes to be a teacher, is what should not remain, but ought to be wiped away. Why does he not say Yes or No to his best Friends who make enquiry of him?—

Because he cannot Sir, consistently reply.

I do not acquit him, neither do I acquit Mr Huntington:——but how henious is the crime of the former? He ought to be exposed unless he afferts his Innocence, or acknowledges Repentance for miffortune.

Scripture gives proofs of the vilest being pardoned; and even a DAVID the MAN after Gods own heart, was permitted to fall into a fin of a similar kind, † though the Almighty shewed his dis-

pleasure by chastising him most severely.

To conclude, the statement of the matter appears to me clearly this. Mr. Wilkinson has fell; and therefore he wishes to stand mute.—If he says he is Innocent he would Lie;!!!—and therefore add Sin to Sin.—If he says he is Guilty; he supposes, he should act inconsistent to accuse himself:—and therefore for these causes he remains hlent.—I will admit his enemies would triumph if he owned himself Guilty; but nevertheless I would humbly offer

<sup>†</sup> There is nothing mentioned of the venereal difease in the fall of David to be sure!

my advice, and that is, that he would confels his fault :- which I will venture to affirm is now exeggerated, and then his congregation would increase on finding he had acknowledged his fall, and repent-

ed his unhappy misconduct.

Let Mr. Huntington then like a brother falute him; let each others PULPITS be open; then the INFIDELS would fay "though these men have fallen out and each have erred;—fee the BEAUTY OF RELIGION: - they are again in stronger ties of harmony than ever: Behold! how these CHRIS-TIANS forgive, forget; and Love.

If it is not too much trouble the infertion of

this will oblige,

Your humble Servant.

Oa. 19th, 1796.

INGRAM COBBIN

To the EDITOR of HUNTINGTONIANA'

OLD FRIEND,

AM induced to trouble you with a few fines relative to the diffention now disturbing the Household of Faith, in Little Titchfield-Street, You well know that I have long been a hearer though not a disciple,

of the Reverend Mister Huntington,

" Known and trusted by fome at Paddington." and as fuch I need not apologize to you for interfering in this controverly. Equally with yourfelf anxious in the cause of truth, I am determined carefully to pursue its paths. If I am deceived in the course which I take, I hope him who created me with all my imperfections, will excuse what on my part is not an error of will, but of judgment. Without farther preface I proceed to declare, that

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my foul abhors the prefent nefarious proceeding amongst many of the godly; and I am of or that their pretended intercourfe with the divine in rites but the effects of an enthuliaftic imagination in fome, and in others it has its rife in craft and deceta When I take a retrospect of the different incident which I have witneffed in the last twelve years, I am led to subscribe to this position of a great writer; " He that would feriously fer upon the fearch of truth, ought in the first place to prepare his mind with the love of it, for he that loves it not, will not take much pains to get it, nor be much concerned when he miffes it." The interpretation of which I take to be the divelling our felves of every prejudice, and bringing those principles to which we have affented, to the touchs flone of Reason. In purluance of this opinion, I am determined to think for myfelf, and will bin my faith to no man's fleeve: henceforth I will examine before I subscribe to any man's dogmas : and also will pause before I become accessary to the wounding of any man's character, or affent to commit his foul to perdition, for differing with my TEACHER in abstract principles.

Having thus far given you my opinion, I proceed to investigate one part of the charges made by the great Wieliam Huntington, against the Reverend Mr, Wilkinson: in the letter written by the former to Mr. Fenton; he observes, that Mr. Body Junr. is the author respecting the ill usage which Mrs Wilkinson received from her husband, and that the said Mr. Body Junr. had his information from the poor woman herself, when suffering under the filthy complaint. After such a declaration, I am of opinion, that no reasonable person can for a moment admit the charges well grounded, but on the contrary, must look on them to be founded either on malevolence or extreme

duplicity

have not observed the innate modesty which most females possess; and such will bear me out when I affect, that a woman whose nirtue stood unimpeached, and who had received the injury alluded to; should have found no other considers to sympathize with her under the affliction but a single young man. Had she been a woman of the most diffe-lute manners, it is extremely improbable that she

would have acted in fuch a manner.

Females under fuch circumstances, scarcely ever fail to make their own fex the depository of their fecrets. Nature points such conduct out to them, and abandoned to every feeling of modelly indeed must such females be, that would expose fuch fufferings to a giddy boy; from this confideration, Mr. EDITO'R, I am warranted in afferting, that Mr. HUNTINGTON has been too ready to believe evil reports, and to become a tale-bearer. The circumstance I have stated is alone sufficient to convince me of the fallacy of the accusations against Mr. WILKINSON; for I cannot believe what I deem to be unnatural and impossible. I am of opinion, Six, that much censure attaches to Mr. Huntington for his conduct in this affair. and I also think that if he believes in those doctrines which he preaches, he will not fail to come forward and make ample atonement for the evil he hath done his brother.

I am, Sir,
yours in the truth,
JOHN ATWOOD.

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# TO THE GODLY

### HOUSEHOLD OF FAITH.

LETTER III.

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Have been informed that the Reverend Mr. Huntington should say I was rewarding him for his kindness to me, by publishing this narrative;—that he has been a very great friend to me; that three years fince he gave me a guinea, and had been a great supporter of my family; and that I was a man of an infamous character. I am forry Mr. Huntington can affert fuch stories of those who never injured him; it does not become his facred cloath. I believe he faid this from the infult I received some little time since from two of his disciples; who told me to my face, that some judgment would befal me, for having any thing to do with this infamous bufiness, meaning the controversy. I have done nothing infamous, I have published what was already published; furely this is no crime.—I can fay with the prophet of old, I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell among a people of unclean lips, yet forry should I be to defame my brother's character, or tell lies to any man's injury\*. Three years last month, one of my little ones, who had been afflicted nearly three years, and had been a deal of trouble and expence to us lay dead, and we were very poor, and I had broke so much of my rest with the child, that I was unable to work; my eyes and health were much impaired, and I went into the country for the benefit of my health. An old woman of the name of Biggs, persuaded my wife to send to the Reverend Mr. Huntington, and she would go, as

\* As some of Mr. H's people is guilty of.

he

he was a charitable good man, he would fend he formething to help to pay for burying the child my wife agreed, thinking a small matter would b feafonable at that timey to Mrs. Biggs, with ano ther woman of his congregation took a letter t Mr. H. and after a sharp rebuke from Mrs. H. about the begging letter, it was introduced in Mr. who presented them with the sum of thre millings, which was faithfully delivered toom wife, who thankfully received it? Now the muter is, how this three shillings could become gumea? or whether Mr. H. had fent me a gen by fome person who forgot to bring it me? or whe ther Mr. Huntington has told this flory to he people to exite their any r. If he has, I fortell them, that his managers did not pay me the half guinea that was my due as christmas been when they discharged me; or perhaps he did not know it, but it is the took, and I challenge them to deny it. Borrowing Mr. Howting words, when he explained the mystery of adding the particles inc and ron to his firmame of HUNT; thus much have I judged it necessary to explain in this mighty affair of Mr. Huntington's TAREE SHITLINGS bounty, which the godly have magnified into a guinca.

Thine in seath,

w. éngland,

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5 MR 64

True in inchierca, inches